

Business Notices.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR

AND
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
FOR
TUBERCULAR AND OTHER DISEASES.

From the Rev. Mr. Crook, General Agent of "American Bible Society," New-York, Jan. 18, 1860.

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., in relation to the Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and in reply to inform you that the same have been forwarded to the Rev. Mr. Crook, General Agent of the "American Bible Society," New-York, Jan. 18, 1860.

Respectfully yours,
J. R. STAFFORD.

Read the following from D. A. MITCHELL, Esq., a retired banker:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.

Dr. STAFFORD:—Dear Sir:—For the last three years I have suffered from "BRONCHITIS," gradually getting worse. I seriously thought of spending the winter in the South, but I have used your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and am cured.

Your Remedies have been frequently recommended to me by the friends of the Metropolitan Hotel, and other friends who have used them; but, as I always relied on my physician, I could not get them. The effect was magical. The relief immediate. In a week or ten days after commencing their use, the contraction between my feelings and my body was so great, that I could not get out of bed.

All the inflammation and swelling about my throat is entirely gone, and a considerable time has since elapsed and I have no return of my complaint.

I have recently used your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and am cured. I feel it my duty to state that I am cured, as I have done, and shall continue to do, I feel that I am doing "good service," and contributing to the relief of suffering humanity.

Very truly yours,
D. A. MITCHELL.

The following editorial, written by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the "New-York Tribune," is taken from that paper of April 1.

Dr. J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—As this is the season for the sale of Olive Tar, we would again call the attention of our readers to the valuable remedy. We have used it ever since we were a child, and it has cured us of every ailment. It is a most valuable remedy, and we have used it for the cure of every ailment. It is a most valuable remedy, and we have used it for the cure of every ailment.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

B. L. TILLEY is our Agent in NEW-YORK, N. Y., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters of the Tribune should in all cases be addressed to B. L. TILLEY, at No. 124 Nassau St.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and be sent to the publisher, and a guarantee for its good sense.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted) at the morning edition is delivered to City Subscribers at 12 cents per week.

To Advertisers.

We will thank our advertising patrons to send in their advertisements as early in the day as possible.

New Ready—The Irrepressible Conflict.

TRIBUNE TRACTS—No. 1.

It contains the famous speech of Mr. Seward at Rochester, in which he pointed out the fact of the Irrepressible Conflict; the equally famous speech of Mr. O'Connor at the Academy of Music, containing that Negro Slavery is not unjust; Mr. O'Connor's recent letter to certain New-York merchants on the same subject; and a brief collection of the opinions of eminent men with regard to Slavery. \$1.50 per 1,000; \$2.00 per 100; 30 cents per dozen; and 1 cent a single copy. If by Mail one cent each additional must be sent to prepay postage.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Mr. Gwin (Dem. Cal.), gave notice that he would move to take up the Pacific Railroad bill on Monday next. Mr. Sumner (Rep. Mass.), moved an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the hospital tax on seamen, and also the system of marine hospitals, which was adopted. Mr. Wigfall (Dem. Texas), noticed a bill for a Railroad and Telegraph from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Lane (Dem. Oregon), moved an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a naval station on Puget's Sound. Adopted. Mr. Davis (Dem. Miss.), offered a series of resolutions relating to the obligations imposed on the States by the Constitution, the rights of the people in the Territories, &c. They were made the special order for 1 p.m. next Wednesday. Mr. Wilson (Rep. Mass.), introduced a bill appropriating a million of acres of the public lands for the benefit of free schools in the District of Columbia. Mr. Foster (Rep. Conn.), moved an inquiry whether the appropriation for the new Post-Office at New-York is now in force, and whether further legislation is necessary. Adopted. Mr. Brown's resolutions, relative to Territorial Government, were then taken up, and Mr. Fitch (Dem. Ind.), addressed the Senate at length. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 2.—Not in session.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 3.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Manierre to amend the General Insurance law, and one by Mr. Colvin to supply Cohoes with water. A resolution to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday was agreed to. In Committee, the bill for completing the Canal was taken up, and Mr. Goss's motion to insert five-tenths and one-twentieth of a mill, instead of half a mill, was debated.

ASSEMBLY, Feb. 3.—The bill appropriating the proceeds of the State tax for the support of Schools was passed. The Senate's amendments to the Monroe County Workhouse bill were concurred in; also those to Hudson River Ice bill. In Committee, the bill in regard to Holidays was debated. The bill to erect the County of Canisteo was also considered.

There was a boiler explosion in Williamsburgh yesterday, attended with loss of life. We give the facts in another column.

A lively and characteristic scene transpired in the Board of Aldermen last night, in which the lie was given by Mr. Contractor Farley with sanguinary accompaniments. The ratification of Gideon J. Tucker and Dr. Bradford, the Mayor's nominees for President of the Croton Board and Health Commissioner, was again deferred.

The Bible question came up in the Supreme Court, before Judge Leonard, yesterday, on the test case made up between the recusant teachers and the Board of Education. Mr. Brady took exception to the return of the Board to the mandamus, that it did not set forth that the plaintiff, who sought to recover his salary, had been removed from office. Having retained him, after he had refused to obey the orders of the Board, he was entitled to his pay. The Judge agreed with the counsel, so the question of the right of the Board to compel the reading of the Bible in the schools is as far from settlement as ever.

An example was yesterday made by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and one which we trust will have the most salutary effect upon that infamous class, the ticket swindlers, who have so long been the shame of the city. A fellow named Frank Fowler, once a policeman, but of late years a notorious cheat, was convicted of selling a worthless ticket to a poor German, who wished to go to Bremen, and sentenced by Justice Ingraham to the State Prison for two years and three months. The Judge, in passing sentence, declared that, so far as he was concerned, when such offenders came before him, they need not expect to be let off with the fine, which it is in the discretion of the Court to impose, but that was no punishment to such people.

The trial of Stephens and Hazlett, two of Brown's associates in the invasion of Harper's Ferry, commenced at Charlestown yesterday. The town was thronged by persons anxious to witness the proceedings. The Court was opened on Wednesday, and the Grand Jury charged by Judge John Kenney, when he took occasion to refer specially and at some length to the invasion of Harper's Ferry. The Grand Jury, after deliberation, returned with a bill charging Stephens with murder and treason, and conspiring with slaves to create a rebellion. They also subsequently brought in a similar indictment against Hazlett. The impelling of a Jury to try Stephens was postponed till yesterday. The prisoners will be defended by Mr. Sennott, and the Commonwealth will be represented by Mr. Hunter. There appears to be no excitement or fear of a rescue, and no occasion for an increase of the military force now at Charlestown. Yesterday, upon the opening of Court, Mr. Sennott inquired whether the Commonwealth would elect to try on all or on one of the counts of the indictment; and after referring to the vacillating course of the Commonwealth, which he characterized as unfair, he suggested that the indictment should be quashed. He urged that the prisoners should be sent to Staunton for trial. After a colloquy between Messrs. Harding and Hunter, counsel for the Commonwealth, Mr. Sennott and Judge Kenney, relative to the transfer of the case to the Federal authorities and back again, Mr. Harding moved a *nolle prosequi* on the old indictment, so as to proceed on the new one. Mr. Sennott moved that the Commonwealth elect one count to try the prisoner on. After

some discussion, the Judge ruled against the motion, and Mr. Sennott announced his intention to take exception. The indictment was then read and the impeachment of the Jury was commenced, but not finished at the hour of adjournment.

Last evening a large tenement-house in Elm street, occupied by 19 families, took fire, and before the inmates could escape, a large number of them were burned to death. The details of this dreadful affair will be found in another column. We trust that this, the second case of the same character within a few weeks, will lead to a radical reform in the construction of tenement buildings.

The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence of the election of Salmon P. Chase of Ohio as United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March, 1861. He will take the seat vacated at that time by Mr. Pugh, who succeeded him in the same place in 1855.

The election of Gov. Chase is a just tribute to his exalted character, his distinguished talents, and the strict fidelity to principle which has always marked his public career. As he was one of the earliest among the leading statesmen of the country to identify himself with the Republican party, when such a step tested the earnestness of a man's convictions, and his moral courage, he still remains one of its chief representatives, now that it has risen to be a power in the land, and is on the eve of taking the Government into its hands.

Mr. Chase returns to Washington with a national reputation of an enviable character. As a legislator of clear ideas and inflexible purposes, as well as of prudence and wisdom, his eminence is marked and indisputable. His great administrative ability has been strikingly illustrated in the four years of his career as Governor of Ohio. And while his presence in the Senate must at all times add to the usefulness and dignity of the body, it is especially to be desired in the present embarrassment of the country and the Government, growing out of the folly and corruption of our financial policy. The stern economy and rigid honesty with which the reputation of Mr. Chase is synonymous, will powerfully aid in achieving that great reform which must follow the inauguration of the Republican President on the 4th of March, 1861.

The steamer America, with Liverpool dates to the 14th ult. and Queenstown the 15th, one day later than those by the City of Manchester, reached Halifax yesterday afternoon. The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London is stated to be for the purpose of resuming the negotiations between England and France, interrupted by the opposition of Count Walewski. Non-intervention in the affairs of Central Italy is said to be the principle of these negotiations. France is represented as being desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal assent to this principle. The British Cabinet, while ready to support this principle in the Congress, or in a note to the European Powers, could give no pledge, without the consent of Parliament, to a course of policy which might lead to hostilities. It was thought that Europe would not acquiesce in the principle, opposed, as it was, to the independence of every State which possesses the right of forming alliances. In consequence of the position of the British Cabinet, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is revised. On the other hand, *The London Times* states that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian States. A rumor, which was doubted, however, prevailed that the Emperor of Austria had invited Russia and Prussia to defend the legitimate rights of monarchy. A Paris correspondent writes that the Pope is willing to yield the Romagna, provided the remainder of his dominions be secured to him. The reported resignation of Cardinal Antonelli is not confirmed. The reported complete overthrow and dispersion of the rebels in India is confirmed. The Chinese are said to be making great warlike preparations, and have addressed a demand to Russia to evacuate all the country of the Amoor. Breadstuffs fall. Consols 95½ to 95½ for money, and 95½ for account.

AT WASHINGTON YESTERDAY.

A very charming discourse was delivered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Fitch of Indiana, on Squatter Sovereignty, Senator Douglas, and Slavery. We do not know when we have felt the incentive of a speech more than in pursuing the brief report the telegraph gives us of this effort of the intruding representative of Indiana in the Senate. He denounced Mr. Douglas, and said that gentlemen held views on Squatter Sovereignty at variance with those of a large majority of the Democratic party, and if he were nominated at Charlestown by the South, that section would forfeit the confidence of its friends and earn the contempt of its enemies. He avowed his own determined hostility to Douglas, and exhibited evidences of unusual sincerity in his declarations on this head. He did not say he hated him with an inexpressible hatred, but unless he feels an emotion toward him very closely kin to this he was unfortunate in the choice of his language. Mr. Douglas responded to Fitch with the bitter taunt that he would have done better to have made his speech in Indiana before the late Convention in that State, which chose Douglas Delegates to Charlestown.

The exceeding harmony of the members of the Sham Democracy, as disclosed by these and similar proceedings in Congress, is remarkable. It denotes especially the good time coming at Charlestown in April.

Our dispatches from Washington last night show the continued unanimity of the Republicans in the selection of the subordinate, yet important officers of the House, and exhibit a spirit of wise conciliation deserving of all praise. It seems to be understood that Mr. Forney will be supported for Clerk, and Mr. Hoffman of Maryland who, when in Congress in 1854, did himself honor by resisting the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for Sergeant-at-Arms, with an excellent prospect of the election of both these gentlemen. None of the Standing Committees will be announced until next week.

DOUGLAS AND HIS PROSPECTS.

There are signs in the political heavens that seem to animate the friends of the little giant. His recent success in Indiana, has proved a whole harvest of encouragement to the crowd of hopeful expectants. But one thing must be taken into account by contractors, betters, and political fancy men generally. That is, that the Free State Sham Democracy, have not been trained to go in the traces, but only in the breeching. They once pulled fiercely ahead on the Wilnot Provio, but the melancholy experience of that strain has never been forgotten. The recollection of the way they were punished for that honest, straightforward pull, the sturdy rape on the nose they then received, the awful infliction on back and beam they got from their Southern drivers—all it's worth to them a nightmare on their souls. It has

given them an abiding fear of the traces. They fell back into the breeching then, and there they have dwelt ever since. They have become content. In the breeching they get no thracks. They are now well used to it, and they distrust any other part of the political harness.

When the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came on, they started forward by a sort of native instinct, but in remembrance of their past experience they quickly slackened the traces, and the breeching was suddenly put to a fresh strain. On Le-compton there was exhibited a similar result. Now these same parties are loud in their professions that they are for the nomination of Mr. Douglas at Charlestown. How long will they forge ahead in that purpose, against the old influences, and threats and blows of the South? We believe not long. The pull on the traces will be speedily abandoned, and the breeching will be put into requisition again. In fact the Northern Doughface Democracy are not good at going ahead, but only at backing down. We look, therefore, to see Mr. Douglas's forces at Charlestown illustrate this truth. The Northern Doughfaces never did stand up against the slave-drivers and they never will. It does not belong to the breed. We see by the telegraph that an anti-Douglas delegate has just taken some one of the pro-presumed to be Squatter Sovereignty Congressional Districts of New-England. Yet the North-Eastern portion of the Union is set down as unanimous for Douglas at Charlestown. What is that Democracy now composed of? Nothing but political adventurers. It is the same now in all New-England, as it has long been known to be in Massachusetts. The Sham Democracy is kept alive there for the purpose of furnishing recruits for the Federal offices. Destroy that bond of union, and that element of support, and the party would go into liquidation to-morrow. What reliance can be placed on the delegates of an organization like this, representing States that have no possible chance of casting a single electoral vote for the nominee of the convention they attend? Are they going to adhere to Mr. Douglas on any ground save that of the plunder? And when the South, which alone can furnish the votes to be relied on to elect the Democratic candidate, say they will have their own way in choosing the man, and that they do not want Douglas, and will not vote for him, and that they will punish those who persist in thwarting them by insisting on his nomination; does anybody suppose these Douglas delegates are going to stand up and resist them? Why should they? They have nothing to gain by contumacy; but everything to lose, looking upon things from their point of view. They want the offices. Show them the power that is most likely to have them to distribute, and that is the power they will fall down and worship.

It is thus we have no faith in the faithfulness of many of the Douglas troops, who will nominally muster under his banner. When the pinch comes, they will desert their standard, and go over in a body to his mortal enemies. They will go to the winning side the moment they can make up their mind which that is.

The continued hostility of the South to Douglas we take for granted. We have just had a fresh illustration of it in the vote against Mr. Clermand for Speaker, given by Southern men on the ground of his agreement with Mr. Douglas in political sentiment. Although these very Southern Democrats voted, to man, for Smith of North Carolina, an old Whig, for Speaker, and their bitter opponent at home, they utterly refused to support Mr. Clermand for the same office. This attitude to us to disclose an inexorable spirit of hostility, that will not be inactive when the contest comes on at Charlestown.

REFLECTIVE LEGISLATION.

That pleasant "gem of the sea," Staten Island, which is all embraced in the County of Richmond, is, if our memory serves us, some twenty miles in length and eight in breadth. Its population numbers about 20,000, among whom, we have no doubt, are many quiet, rural persons not given to arson, many respectable and harmless persons not given to burglary, many women and children not at all a riotous and violent disposition, and not a few who all their lives long have spent their nights in their innocent beds, without a thought of the destruction of property either public or private. In short, the population of Staten Island is, we have every reason to believe, an average population, differing in no respect whatever from that of any other county of the State, having about an equal proportion of good, bad, and indifferent people, perhaps with a large preponderance of the latter.

It is an axiom of the law that the bad should always be punished for their evil deeds. It is also an axiom of the law that they should not be punished by *ex post facto* laws. There is also another legal axiom—or if there is not there ought to be—that the innocent should not be punished for the guilty. We wish to make an application of these principles to the case of our good, bad, and indifferent neighbors of Staten Island.

It is not forgotten that about a year and a half ago the Quarantine Hospitals in that county were burned down. Whether the act was one of a ruthless and savage mob, or whether those who committed it can properly plead in its justification any danger to their own lives, or any provocation in the outraged laws enacted for their protection from pestilence, is a question that need not now be discussed. It is established that the act of destruction was committed, and of course it was either justifiable or not. If it was justifiable, then no penal responsibility exists for it anywhere. If it was not justifiable then the responsible party must take the consequences. It is a case for which the laws had already and most amply provided. By the act of 1855 the county where such a destruction of public property occurs is held accountable. The actual perpetrators may be severely punished if they are known and can be caught; and the county which was so unfortunate as to have such persons among its citizens, can be made to pay the damages. Whether the outrage as charged was an outrage or not, and if yes, what shall be the penalty, are questions to be settled by the proper tribunal, which legislation has already thus provided. And here, it may be thought, this Quarantine question rests. Whatever wrong against public property has been perpetrated there, Richmond County is amenable to the law. Under the statute it has the privilege of making its defense, if it has any; and if it has not, it has only to render a cheerful submission to the award against it, even though the innocent shall suffer for the misdeeds of the guilty.

But some of our legislators at Albany, it seems, are not disposed thus to leave the event to the legal arbitration already provided. The State, the principal plaintiff in this case, proposes also to be the judge and to choose the jury. By an *ex post facto* law, it is proposed to decide, first, that Richmond County has committed an outrage for which it is justly punishable; second, to appoint a jury of

three men, in the interest of the plaintiff, who shall assess the damages. It would seem that the injustice here is so gross that it would hardly need to be exposed. It is not pretended that the whole 20,000 people of Staten Island, the young and the old, the good and the only goodish, those twenty miles off, innocently and quietly asleep in their beds on those August evenings, were, as well as the rioters in the neighborhood of Stapleton, all engaged in that act of arson. To adjudge them guilty of such an act, without the trial which the law allows, is a manifest injustice; and it is no less unjust to assess upon their property all the damages without appeal. The new law does both.

If under the existing statute, which is quite sufficient for the purpose, it shall be proved that the laws have been outraged, and the County is responsible, then let the County suffer the penalty, in accordance with the rule already established. But at least it should have the privilege of showing that its people, as a whole, were as guiltless in intention and in participation in this act as the inhabitants—nearer, many of them, in distance, and quite as much interested—of New-York. And give to Richmond, if it must suffer the penalty of having among its people those who are proved to be bad and dangerous citizens, the privilege which, up to this time, belongs to all the counties—that of being assessed for damages by an impartial tribunal. A law made after the fact is always a dangerous precedent. In this case, it casts an unjust stigma upon 20,000 people, and deprives them of the privilege of making a defense; besides, it is proposed without the smallest necessity, as the case has already been provided for by legislation.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher publishes in this week's *Independent*, an elucidation of the question recently discussed in the Plymouth Church, and defines his own position as regards that topic, as well as upon the general subject of Slavery. In justice to him, we extract the following passage from his statement:

"Great pains have been taken to spread abroad the rumor, that we have changed our ground, and receded from former Anti-Slavery opinions. It is needless to say, that we have given up nothing, changed nothing, except as a bud changes to a blossom, and a blossom to a fruit. We never abhorred Slavery so much. We never dreaded its malignant influences both upon white and black, upon civil and religious institutions. We never were more warmly determined to make no terms with it, but to carry on legitimate war to the end and destruction of it. But, for that very sake, we shall refuse a zeal without knowledge, and all bigotry of Anti-Slavery feeling, and all attempts to punish men for variation of belief on Anti-Slavery doctrine."

This is sufficiently explicit. We need hardly say we have never questioned Mr. Beecher's motives or aims. So far as these go, one might apply to him the sentiment expressed by Junius in regard to Horne Tooke, which the latter said would make as good an epitaph as he wanted; that he was a man of excellent intentions. We cheerfully accord this merit to Mr. Beecher.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

A conference of the members who supported Mr. Pennington was held at the Capitol this morning. Mr. Washburn of Illinois in the chair, for the purpose of consulting upon the minor offices. No nominations were formally made, but the general understanding was that Mr. Forney should be supported for Clerk. Messrs. Hickman, Haskin, and Schwartz urged his claims strongly, and as their course on the Speakership had conciliated the Republicans, there was a disposition to yield this point without much hesitation. Assurances were given which relieved the political difficulties that embarrassed the co-operation of a few members. On the basis of Mr. Pennington's vote, Mr. Forney will require two additional to replace Winter Davis and Mr. Briggs, who will not adopt him. Mr. Pennington's own vote, which was not cast on the ballot for Speaker, furnishes one, and Mr. Briggs of New-Jersey is suggested for the other.

Mr. Hoffman of Maryland will be sustained by our friends for Sergeant-at-Arms, and with the aid of the Southern Opposition, can easily be elected. His conduct during the struggle on the Kansas-Nebraska bill deserves this recognition.

When the conference reached the Doorkeeper, an animated discussion occurred, resulting from the competition for the place, and it was deemed prudent to adjourn, after the appointment of a Committee of five, headed by Mr. Sherman, with authority to call another meeting when desirable.

From the state of parties in the House, some difficulty may occur in making any successful programme for the subordinate offices, and hence it is necessary to consult expediency before proceeding further.

THE HOUMAS LAND CLAIM.

The Senate Committee on the Houmas Claim have allowed Mr. Sidel time to send to Louisiana for certain documents, which are considered necessary to his vindication.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

The House will adjourn from to-morrow till Monday, for the purpose of allowing the Speaker time to construct the Committees, which cannot be announced before the middle of next week. No appointments have yet been tendered, except the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means to Mr. Sherman. An important position will doubtless be offered Winter Davis, but, probably, it will be declined. Mr. Orr's Committee in the last Congress furnish a basis for Mr. Pennington in organizing the House, though he will exercise more liberality.

MR. GRUND'S CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Grund for Havre by nearly an exact reversal of the vote by which he was rejected before.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Strenuous efforts are making by the Administration and outside interests to obtain aid from the Republicans in ratifying the Mexican treaty. A conference of our friends was ordered to-day on that subject, but, owing to the late hour of the adjournment of the Senate, it was not held. If it is ratified, no doubt is entertained but a large assessment will be made on the four millions for electing purposes in November, with a view to repealing the Buchanan game.

MR. FITCH ON MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Fitch's assault on Mr. Douglas and Squatter Sovereignty, to-day, was designed to intensify Southern hostility against him, by showing that national Northern Democrats repudiated and denounced his heroics as worse than the doctrines of the Republicans.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860.

There was a Republican caucus at the Capitol to-day. Many speakers after place were gathered in the hall, impatiently awaiting the result. The rumormongers to time created much excitement among them.

It was ascertained by the proceedings in the hall that the preponderance of feeling there was in favor of Mr. Forney for Clerk, and Henry W. Hoffman for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. Those gentlemen were recommended, but not nominated. No definite action was taken on candidates for the other offices. Some difficulty was occasioned by the fact that two candidates for Doorkeeper from New-York, Capt. Darling and Mrs. Goodenow, while George Marston of New-Hampshire is a prominent candidate for that office. Messrs. Sherman, Grow, Tappan, Hickman, and Schwartz were appointed a Committee to call another conference.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a message in which he recommended that the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada, any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against the invasion of a foreign enemy. It would scarcely be claimed, however, that the improvement in within this category. The river is the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces of Upper Canada. Any improvement of which may be essentially necessary for defense and protection against